



The Deep Space Network as a Science Instrument

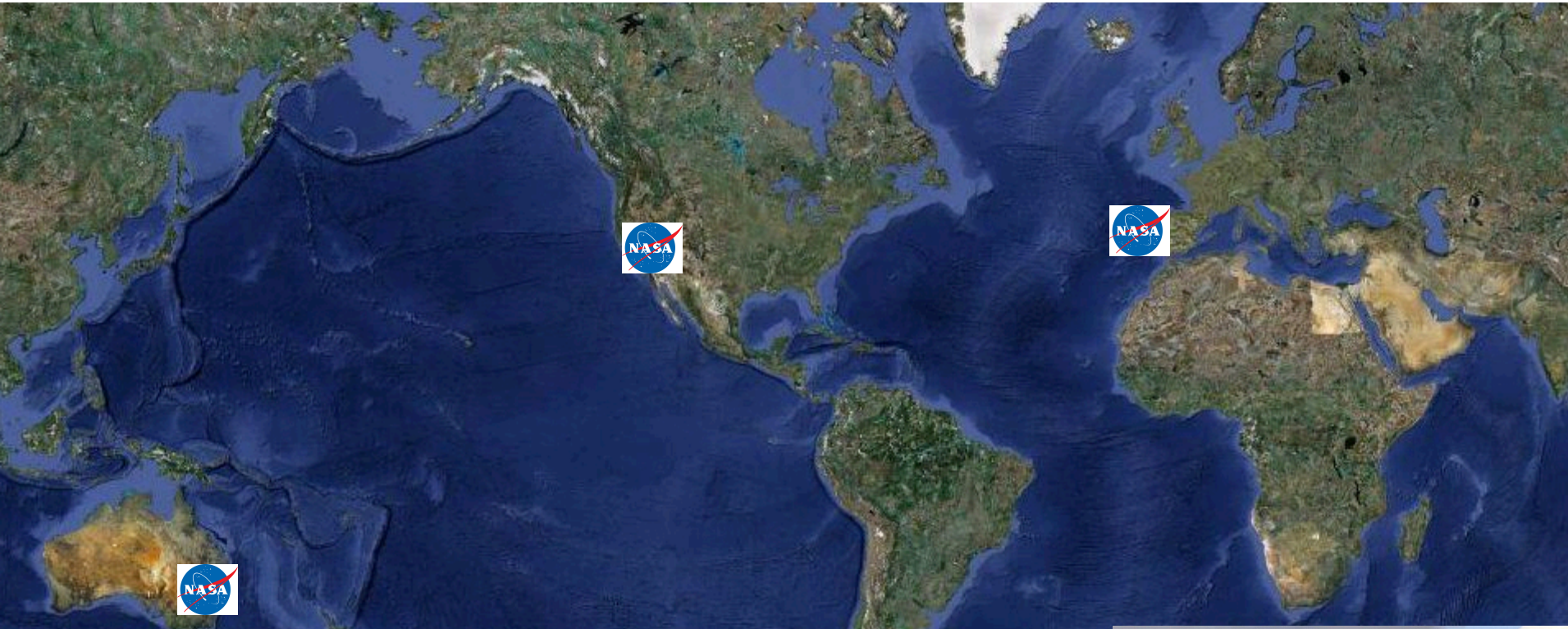
Suzanne R. Dodd



Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

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Government sponsorship acknowledged.

Deep Space Network



Canberra

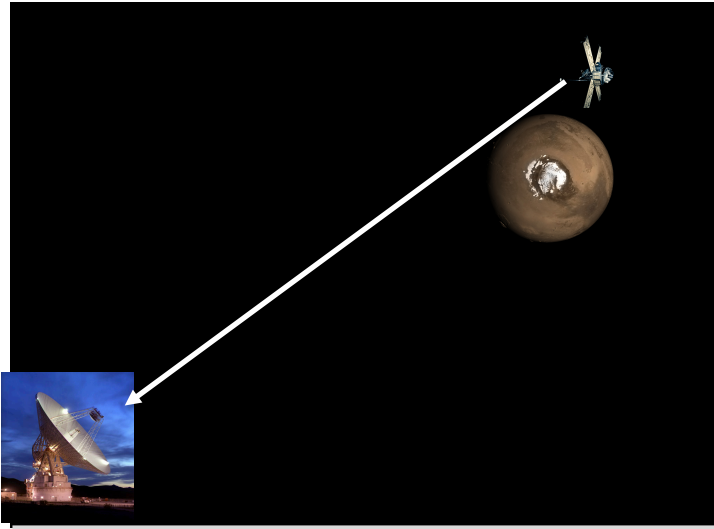


Goldstone



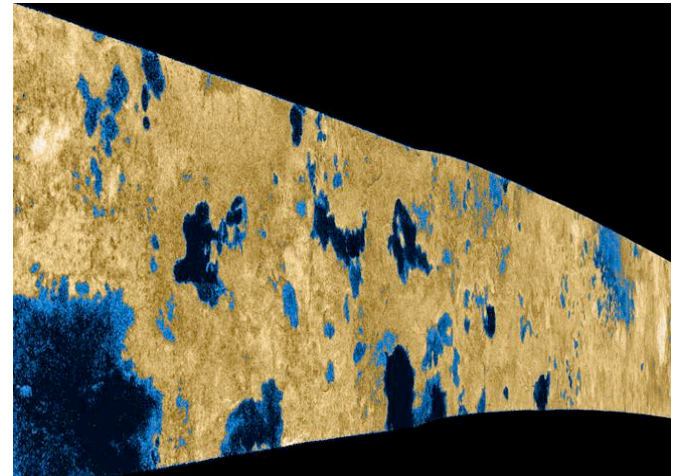
Madrid

Science done with the DSN:

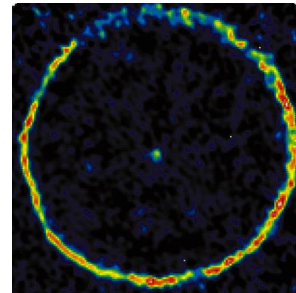
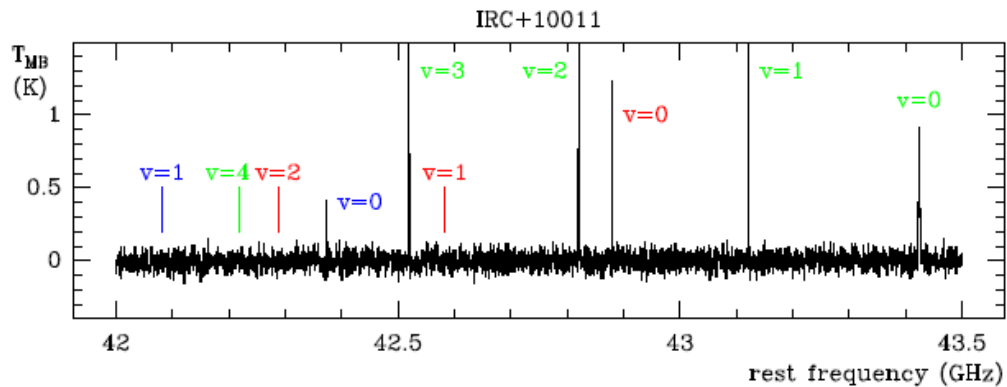


Radio Science

Planetary Radar



Radio Astronomy



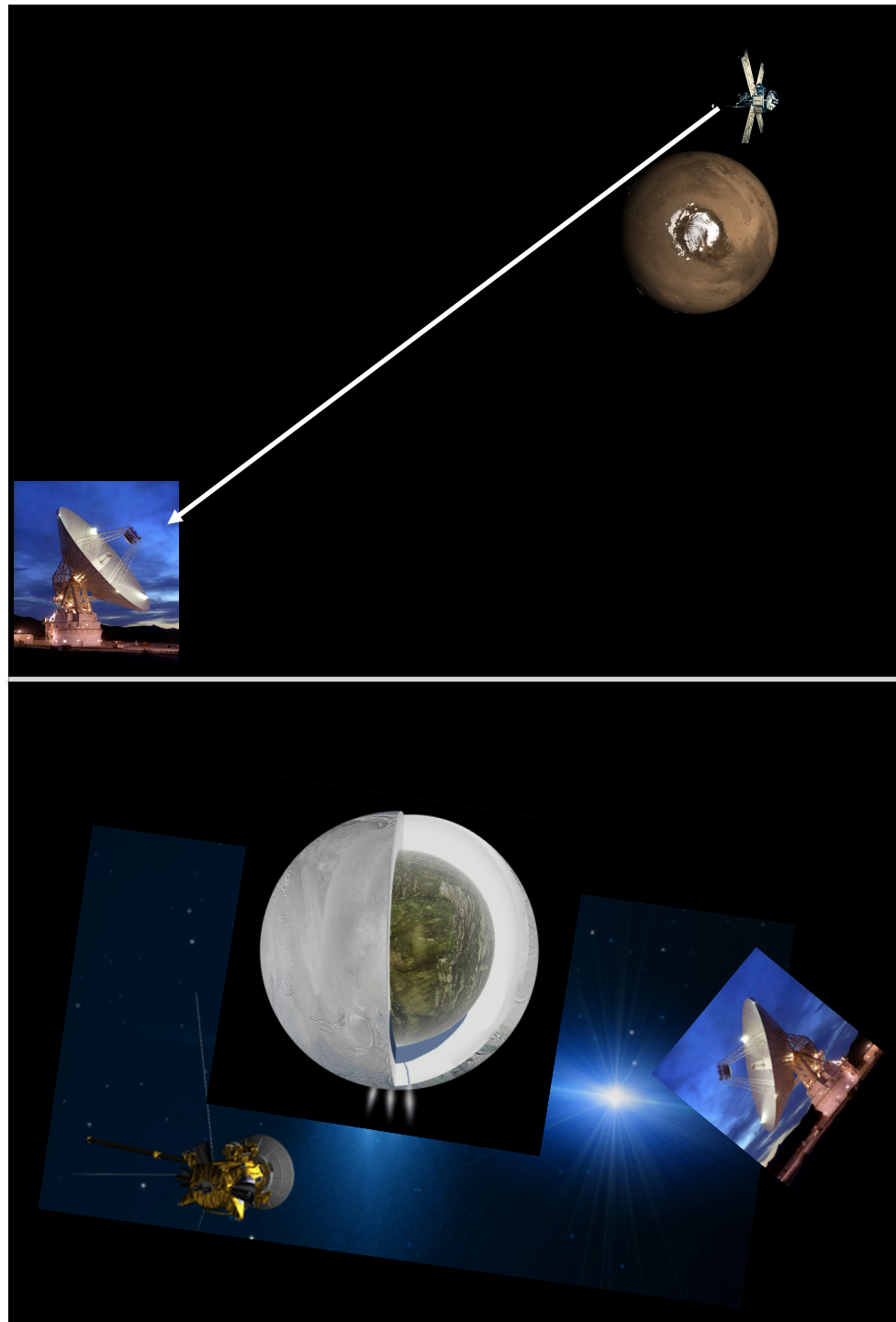
Radio Science History

Apparent even with early missions that occultations by planetary atmospheres would affect radio communications

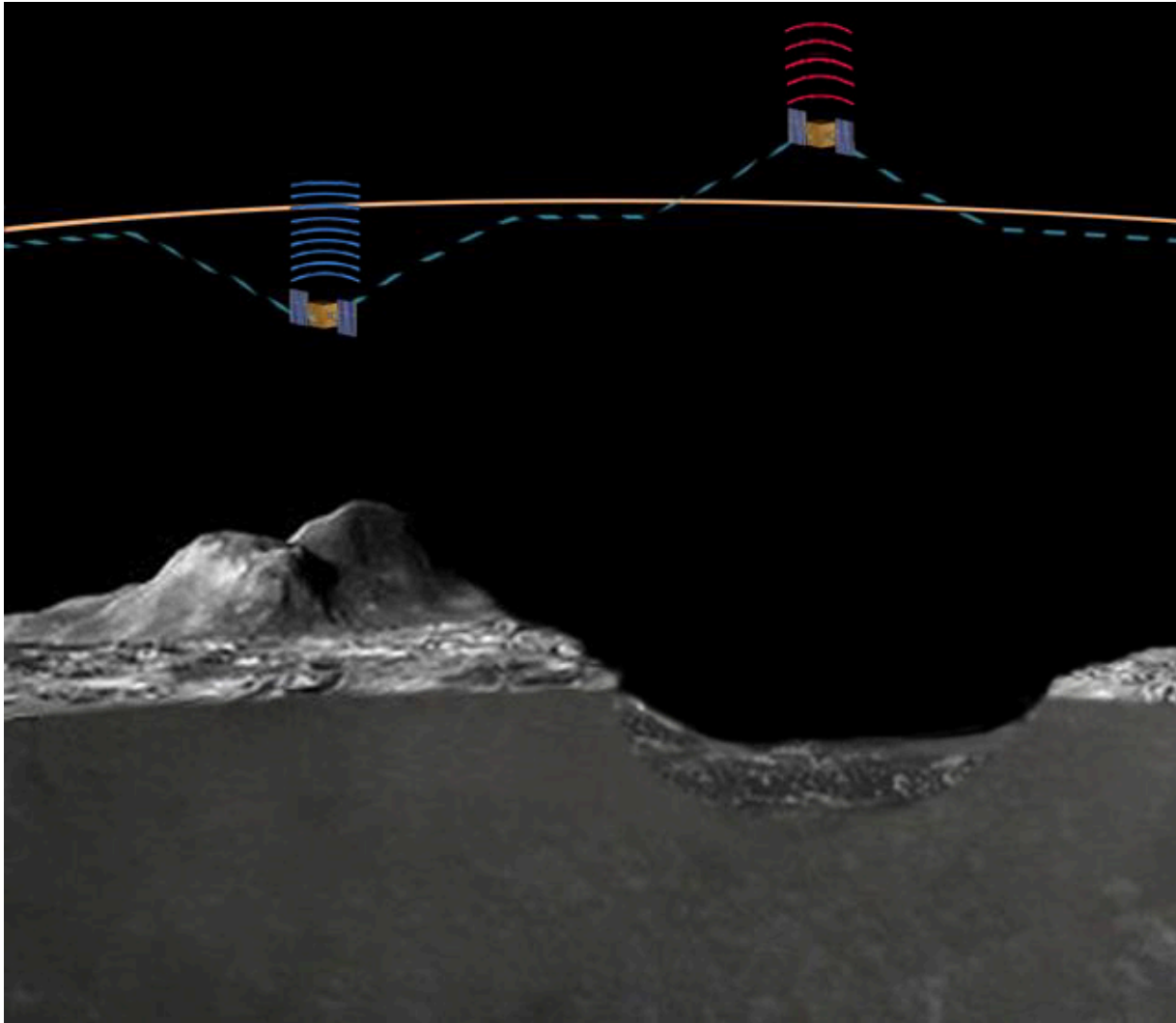
- Tragedy!
- Or one person's annoyance is another's data --- Study atmospheric properties!

“Occultation Experiment: Results of the First Direct Measurement of Mars's Atmosphere and Ionosphere” (Kliore et al. 1965, *Science*)

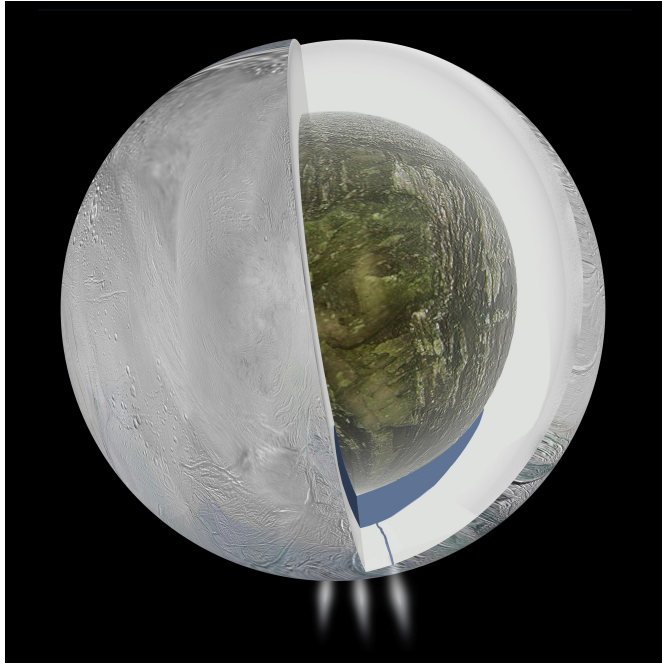
- Can also study planetary interior!
- Turn the DSN+spacecraft into one giant science instrument



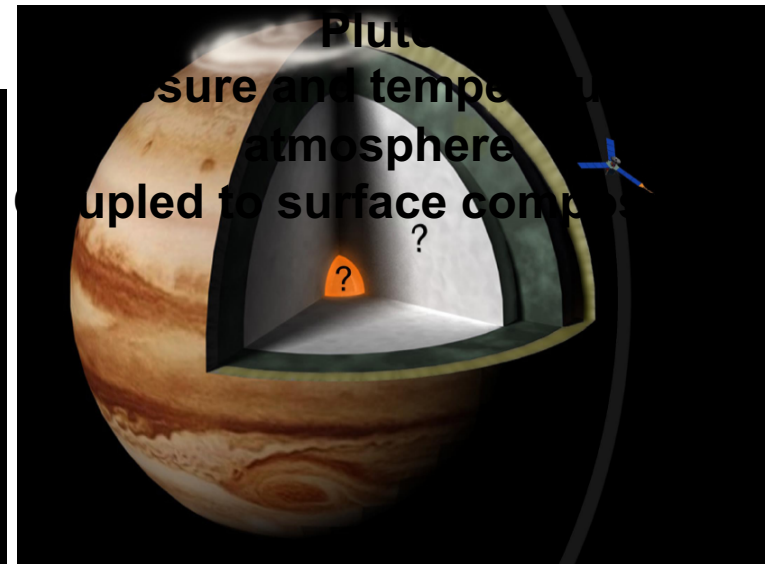
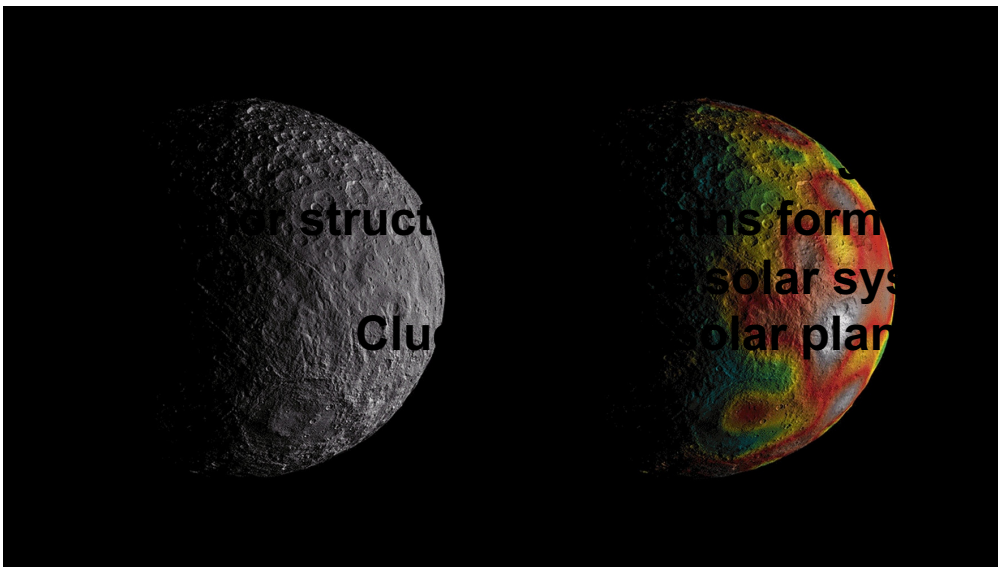
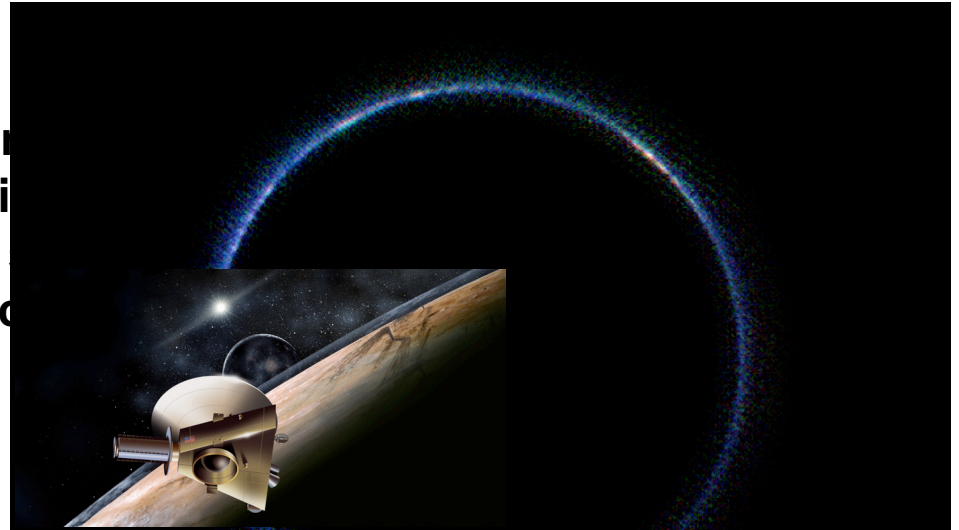
Radio Science – How it works



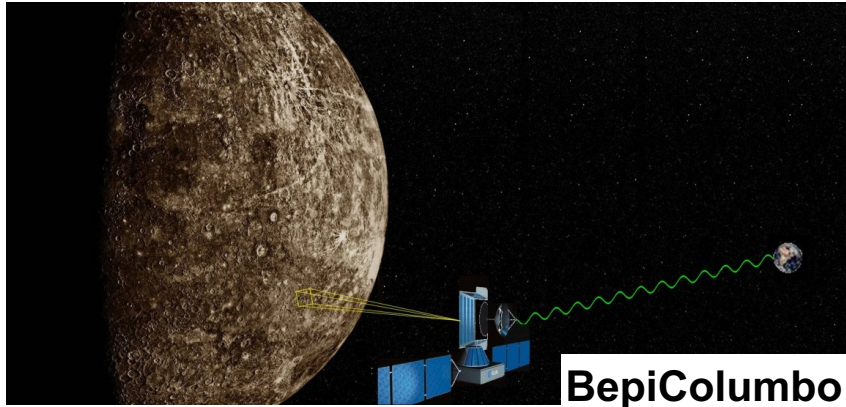
Radio Science in the Solar System Today



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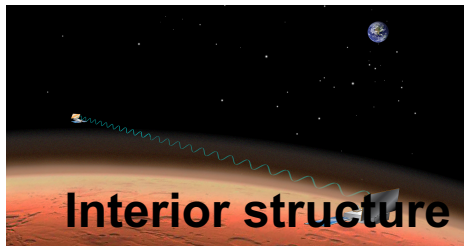
Radio Science in the Future



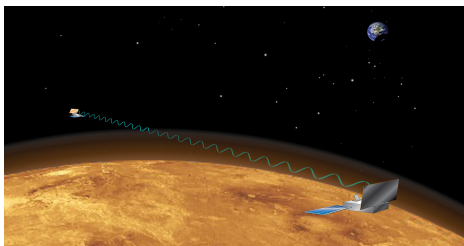
BepiColumbo (ESA)
Launching in October
Testing Einstein's General Relativity
during cruise to Mercury



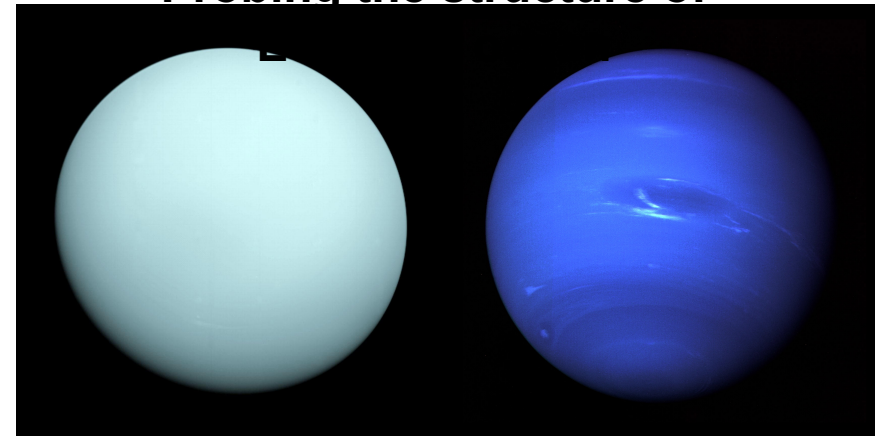
Launching in early 2020s
Probing the structure of



Interior structure to probe mysterious planets

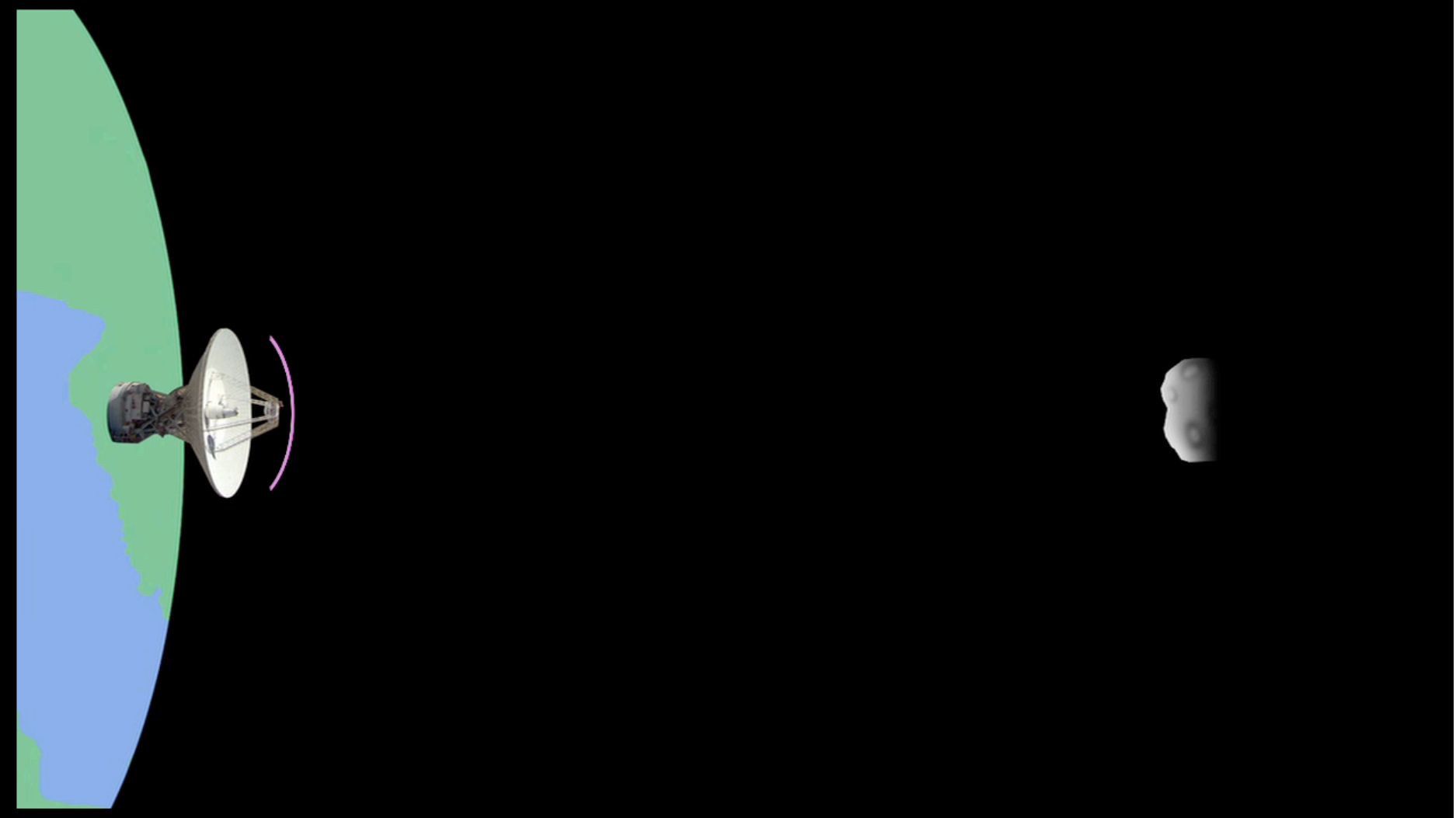


numerous planets in Galaxy?



Ice Giant Mission Concept

Radar with the DSN

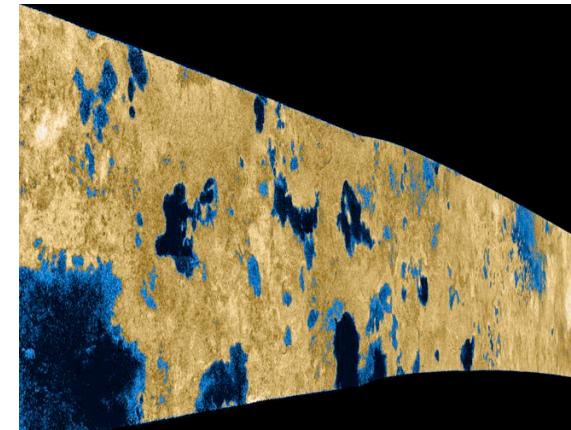


DSN Radar Accomplishments

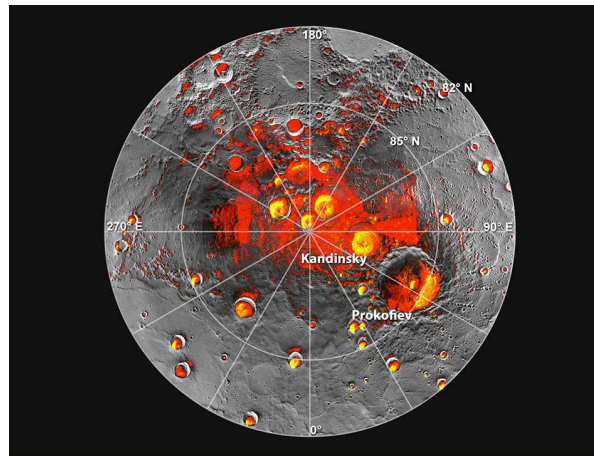
- First indications of **Venus** retrograde rotation (1962)
- Probing the surfaces of **asteroids** (1976)
- First radar returns from **Titan** (1989-1993), suggestive of icy surface but with potential liquids
- Anomalous reflections from **Mercury** (1991), indicative of polar ice



Magellan radar image of Venus
(NASA/Caltech/JPL)



Cassini radar image of Titan
(NASA/JPL/USGS)

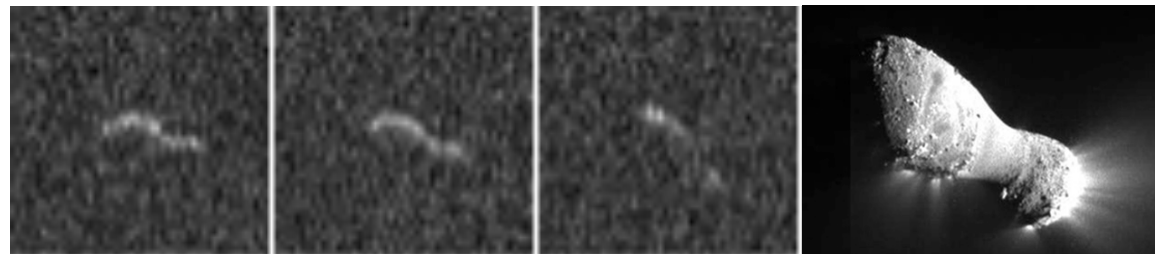
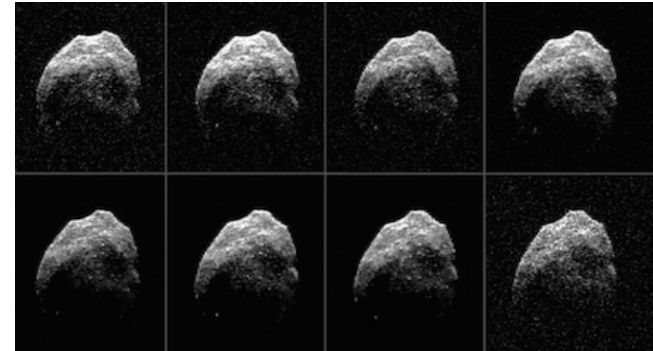
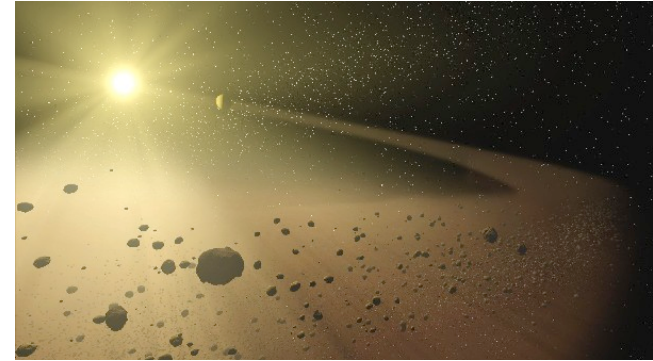


MESSENGER+radar image of Mercury
(NASA/HU APL/CIW/NAIC)

Radar Observations of Asteroids

Radar delivers size, rotation, shape, density, surface features, precise orbit, non-gravitational forces, presence of satellites, mass, ...

- **Science**: Decipher the record in primitive bodies of epochs and processes not obtainable elsewhere
- **Robotic or crewed missions**: Navigation, orbit planning, and observations
- **Planetary defense**: Orbit determination for hazard assessment



About 15% of near-Earth asteroids are binaries



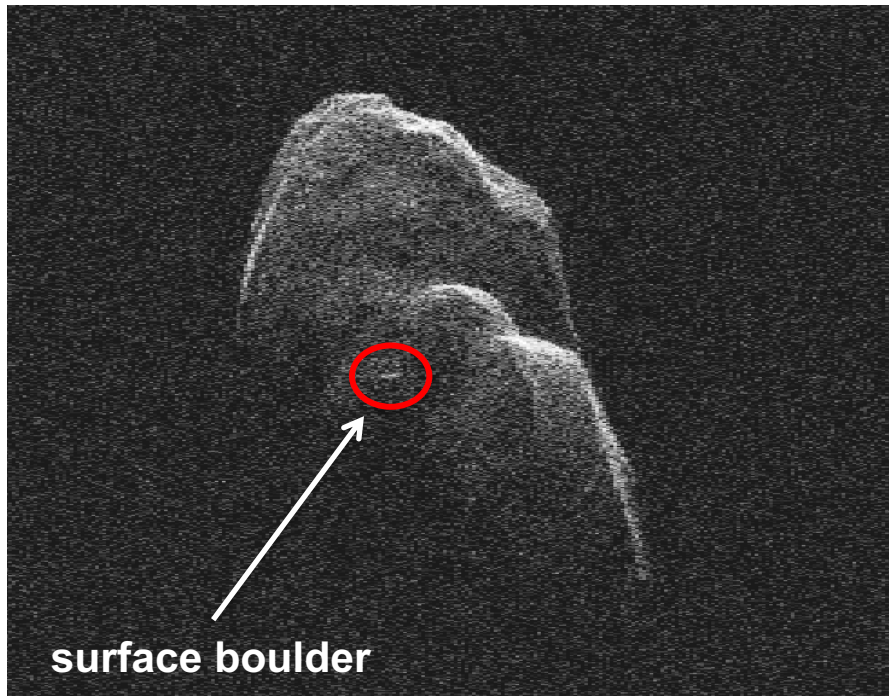
Almost all identified from radar

Radar Imaging Example

Toutatis

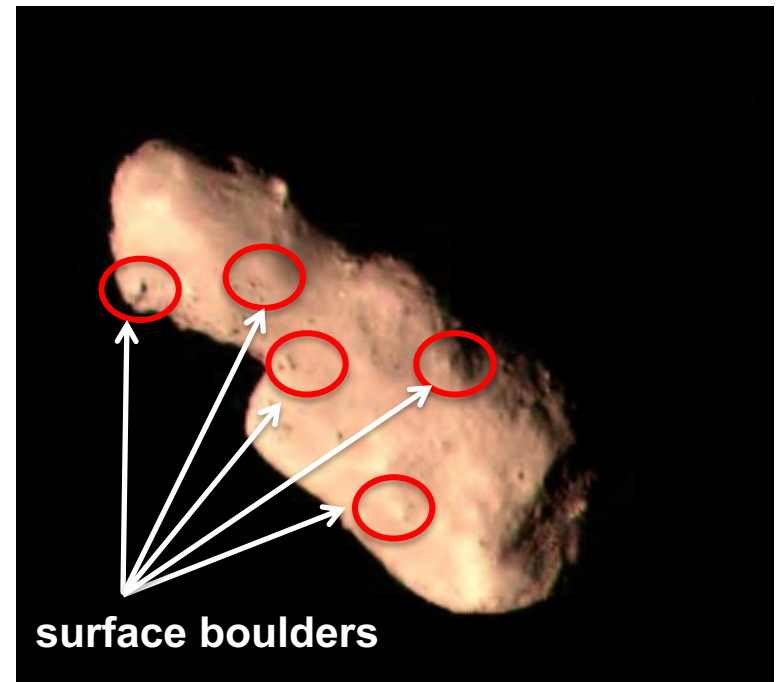
DSN's DSS-14

- 3.75 m resolution, 7 million km away
- ~65 hr of radar observations (13 hr with 3.75 m resolution)



Chang'e 2 spacecraft

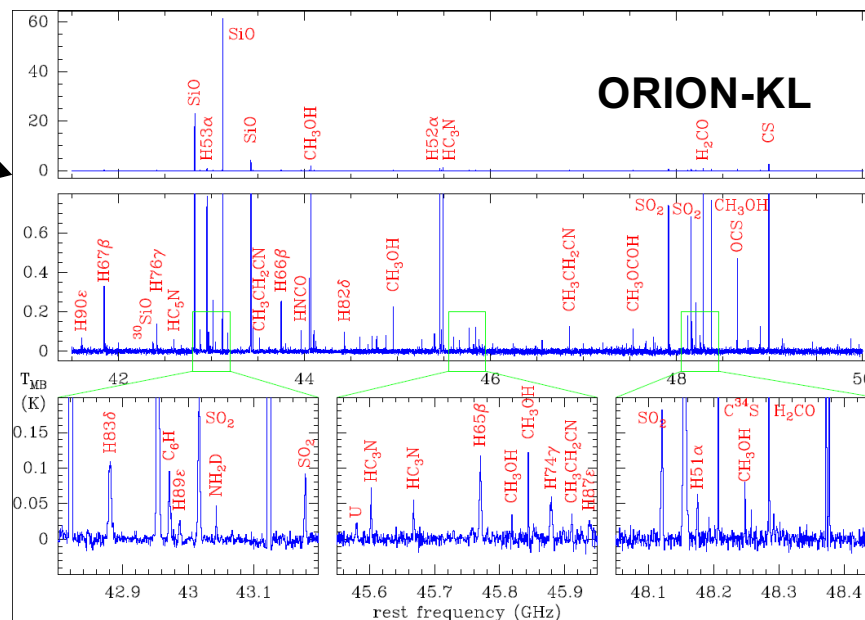
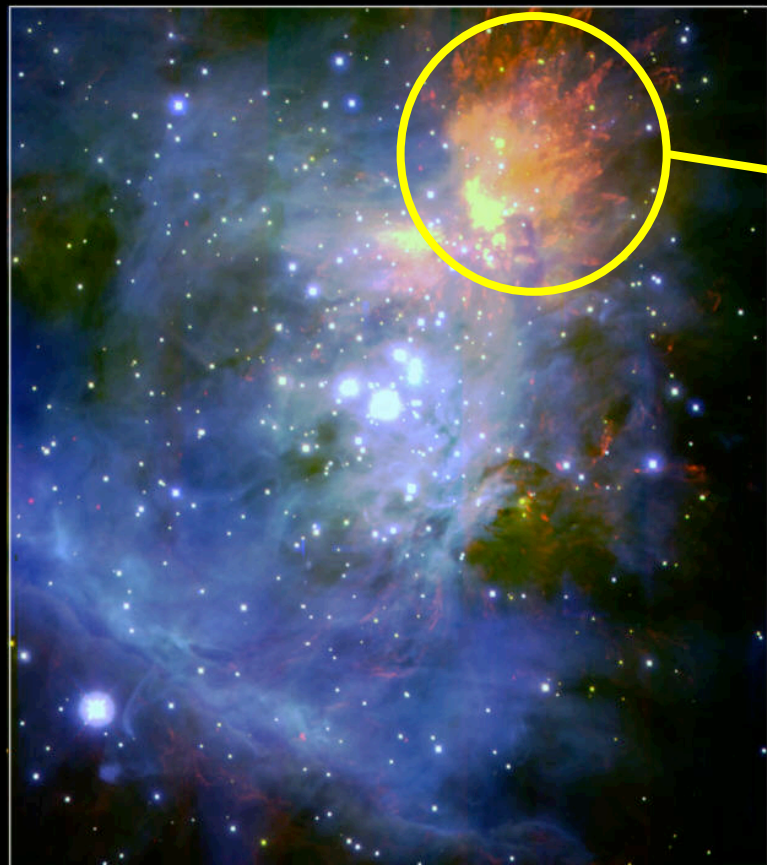
- 8 m resolution, closest image at 18.3 km away (2 m resolution)
- 15 seconds of high-resolution data



Radio Astronomy - Exploring Stars

Orion Nebula

MDSCC Host Country project



Rizzo et al., “The line emission of Orion-KL between 41 and 50 GHz” (*in preparation*)

Most sensitive and widest spectrum of Orion KL between 6 and 7 mm. Obtained with Q-band receiver and wideband backend attached at DSS-54.

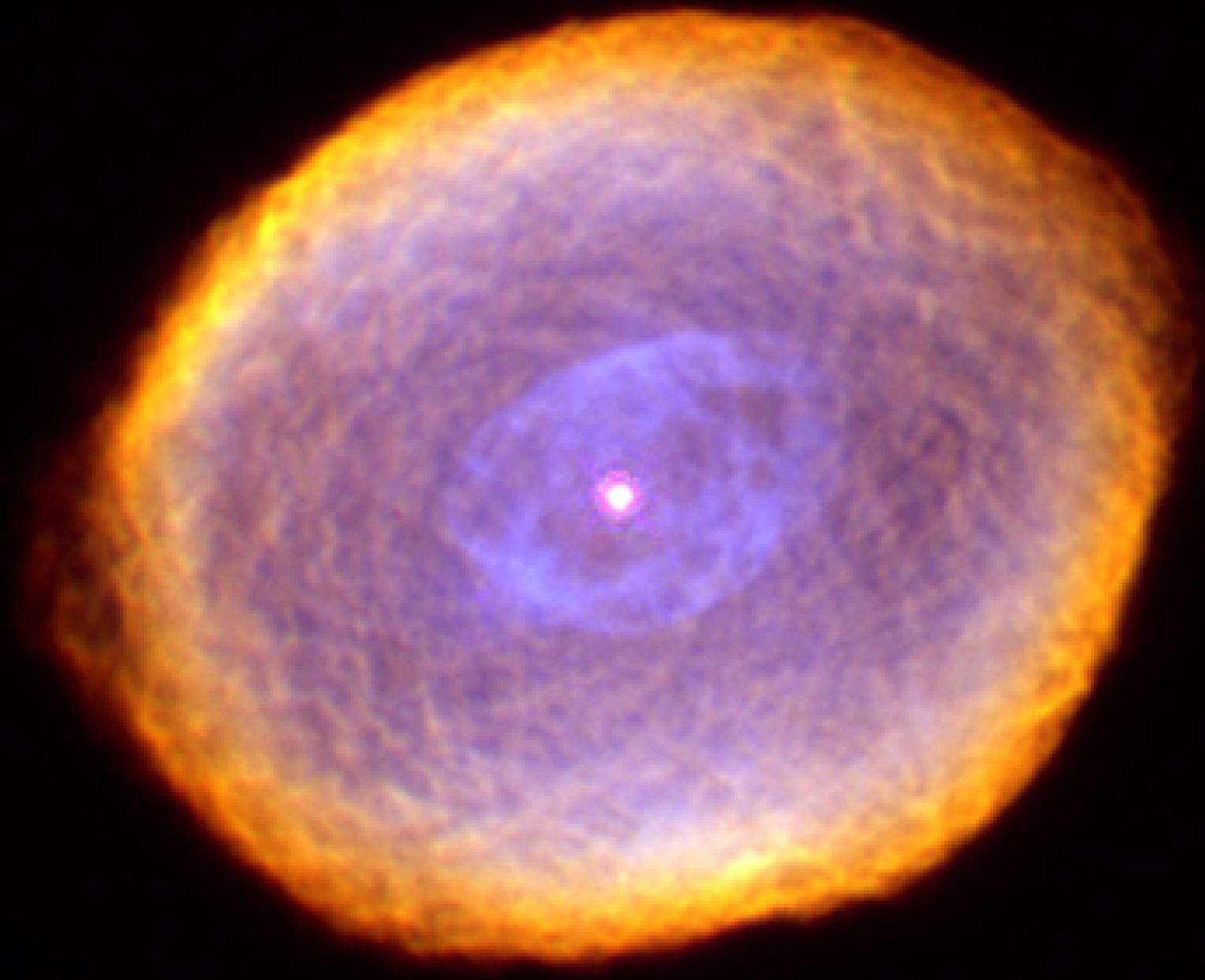


Orion Nebula

Subaru Telescope, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan

CISCO (J, K' & H₂ ($v=1-0$ S(1)))

January 28, 1999



NASA and The Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA);
Acknowledgment: Dr. Raghvendra Sahai (JPL) and Dr. Arsen R. Hajian (USNO)

Interstellar Chemistry

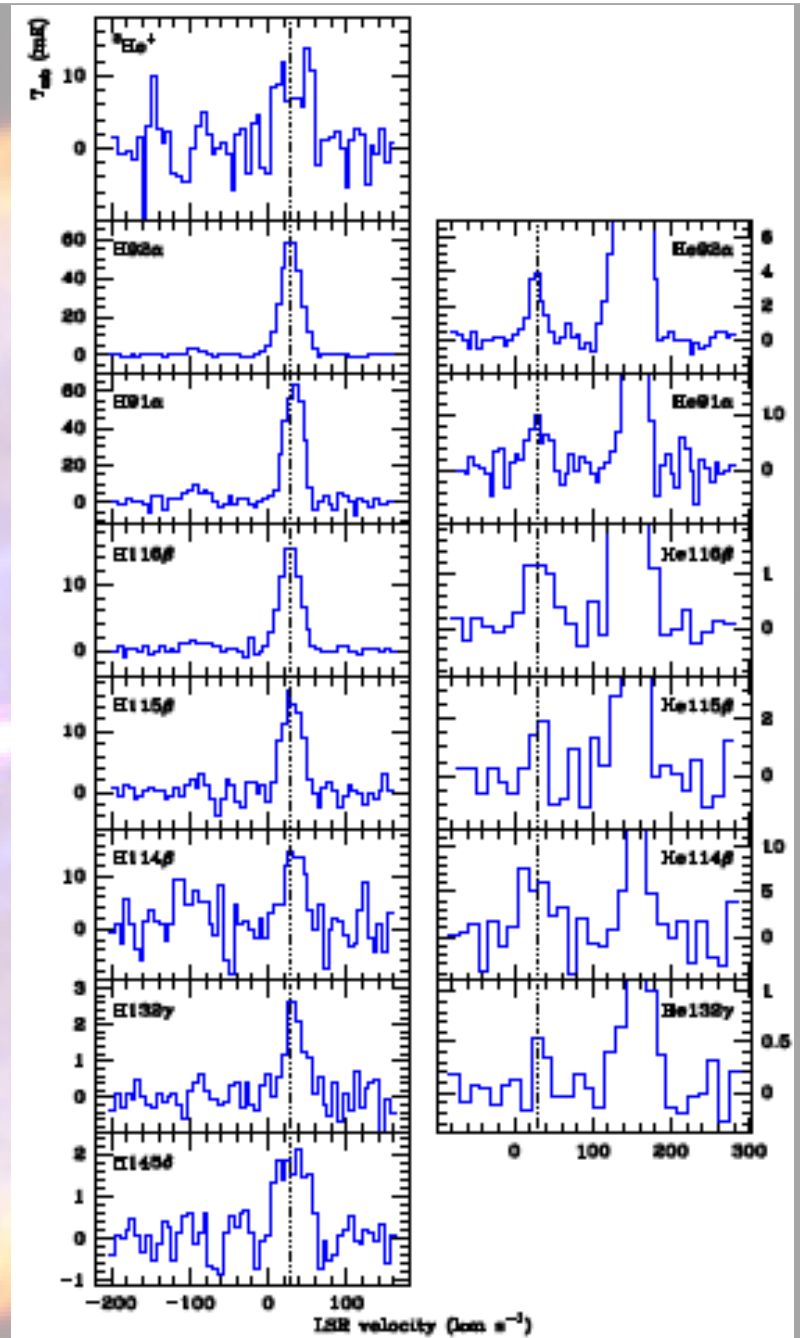
First Detection of $^3\text{He}^+$ in the Planetary Nebula IC 418

Stars like the Sun should produce lots of ^3He

Less ^3He detected than expected

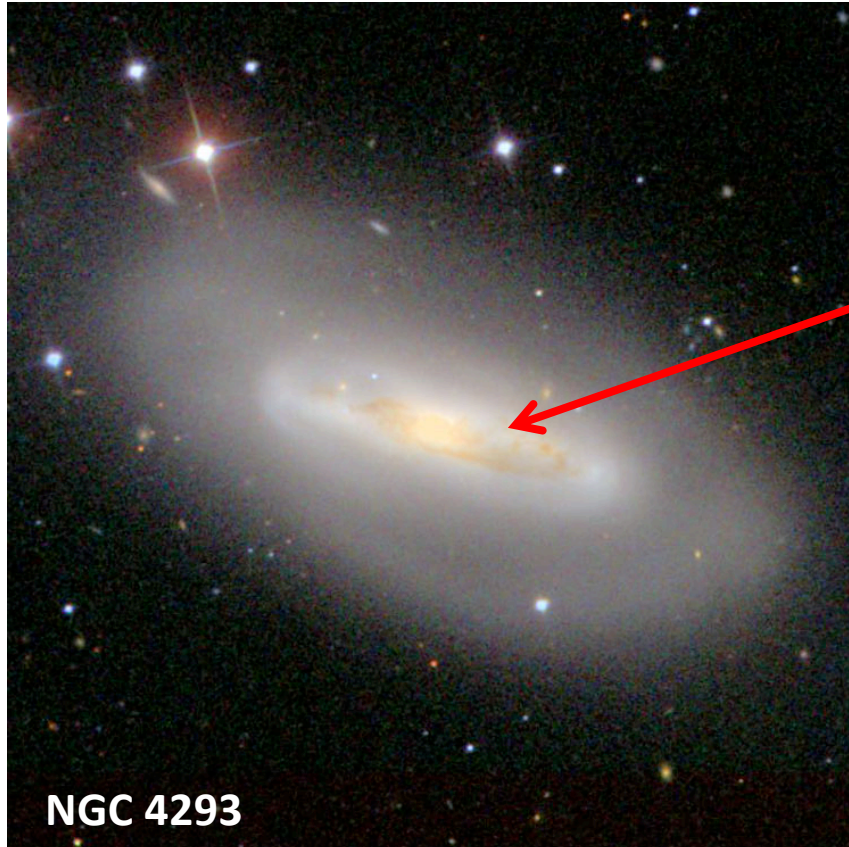
- Planetary Nebulae offer chance to check how much ^3He made by low-mass stars
- Only 3rd detection of $^3\text{He}^+$ in planetary nebulae

Guzman-Ramirez et al.



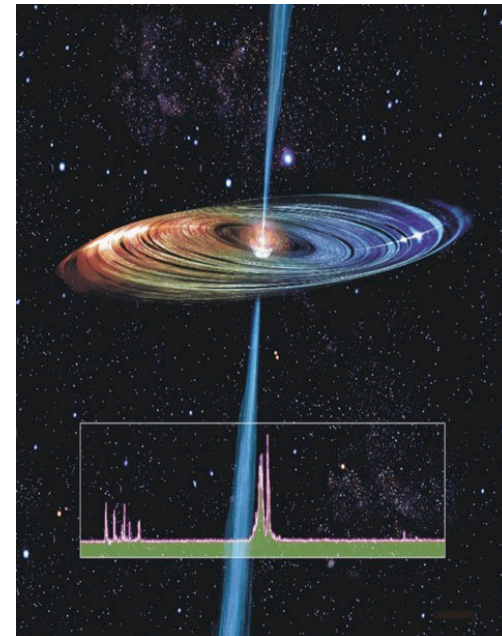
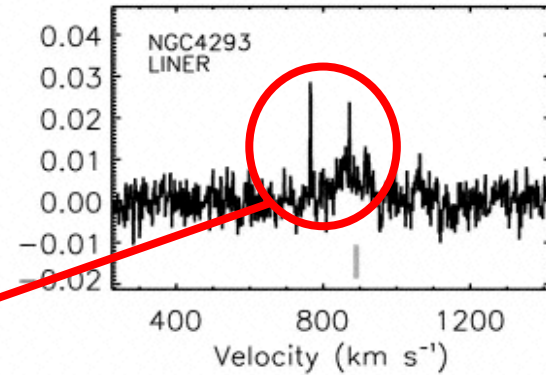
Hunting for Supermassive Black Holes

DSS-63 Survey



NGC 4293

Kondratko, et al. "Discovery of Water Maser Emission in Eight AGNs with 70 m Antennas of NASA's Deep Space Network," ApJ, 638



**MADRID**APR 21
10:06 AM

63

SOHO



65

STA



54

DAWN

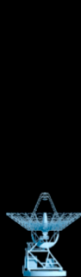


55

**GOLDSTONE**APR 21
1:06 AM

14

JNO



15

MOM MEX



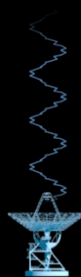
24

CAS



25

M01O MRO



26

**CANBERRA**APR 21
6:06 PM

43

GBRA

THC



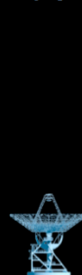
45

ROSE



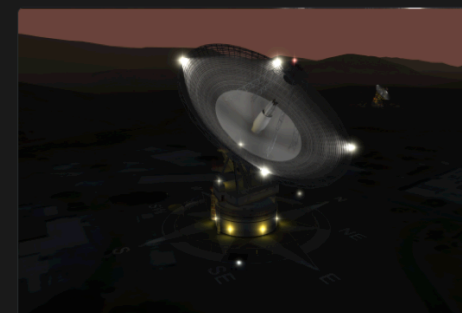
34

JNO



35

TARGET

**GROUND BASED RADIO
ASTRONOMY**[VIEW
ANTENNA](#)[VIEW
SPACECRAFT](#)[VIEW
WORLD MAP](#)

GBRA

ANTENNA

NAME

DSS 43

AZIMUTH

86.01 deg

ELEVATION

52.43 deg

WIND SPEED

3.71 km/hr

[+ more detail](#)[credits](#) [contact us](#)

Deep Space Network

A Science Instrument in its Own Right!

